[illegible] provincial [illegible] Mounted Policemen with a prosecutor and witness. In no case observed was an accused Indian put under oath when he appeared before the court. The following examples of trials, abstracted from field notes, illustrate judicial process in Lower Post.

[illegible] 2:11 P.M. When Louis was called before the bar, he leaned forward comfortably on the table behind which the magistrate was seated. The latter told the accused to stand up. Louis obeyed but in a moment again leaned forward, listening to the charge being read. Again the magistrate had to command the accused to stand erectly. Louis pleaded guilty to having been intoxicated and was fined fifteen dollars and costs. The arresting constable then consulted the magistrate in an undertone privately. Dismissing the accused, the latter, refused to divulge the source of the liquor. The decision of the magistrate was read to Louis, who was then asked where he had obtained the beverage. Louis affirmed that he had found it in the bush. Several questions regarding the magistrate's definition of this term could not shake Louis from his story. The constable then spoke up, saying that the accused was probably telling the truth and that there was no reason to doubt his word. Further questions was thereupon suspended.

2:11 P.M. Three Indians and one white man were arraigned on charges of intoxication. Peter Long was called first. This was his second offense under the liquor statutes. After the charge had been read he was asked how he pleaded. When Peter failed to understand the question, he was asked directly whether or not he had been drinking liquor on the night in question. Peter denied drinking liquor, adding that he had drunk only a bottle of beer. Unruffledly unmoved, the magistrate went to explain that beer and liquor were both alcoholic beverages and therefore denied to Indians. "You evidently think you're allowed to drink beer but not whiskey," Peter again denied drinking whiskey. The magistrate insisted that if Peter admitted drinking beer he had also been drinking liquor. Misunderstanding, Peter tried to maintain his innocence from the charge by reemphasizing the nuisance were for an example—"bullskin." The magistrate at once shortly reprimanded the Indian, saying: "Don't you dare use language like that in court." Peter did not grasp the rebuke and answered, "That's what I say, that bullskin." The magistrate looked bewildered but let the word pass. He did, however, appeal for an interpreter who could speak the language of the accused. None was forthcoming. It was finally established that Peter Long violated his offense. His plea was recorded and he was fined sixty dollars and costs, with the alternative of two months in jail. He accepted the fine and was then asked where he had secured the beer. Refusal to answer, he was warned, could lead to an additional fine. Peter said he had found the beverage in the bush. This aroused the magistrate, who was apparently inclined not to believe the answer, although he finally accepted it. Peter was warned that a third offense would certainly earn him imprisonment with hard labor.

The second defendant was Nick Long who pleaded not guilty to the charge of intoxication. Two witnesses testified under oath to having seen Nick manifest signs of intoxication. The first witness was the Mounted Policemen, who had accompanied the provincial official on the night of the arrest, while the second was the local constable himself. Both officers having seen the defendant, walking "unsteadily" and "staggering," Nick declined the opportunity to question the witnesses, but said he had been getting water with a base free when he had encountered the police. The magistrate found him guilty and imposed fine of fifteen dollars and costs, with the alternative of spending a month in jail. Nick chose the fine. Under further questioning he too insisted that he had found the liquor in the bush. This explanation angered the magistrate, who warned that he would be very severe if he ever returned to Lower Post and again heard that story.

The third defendant was a young Bear Lake (Sekani) Indian man, who was temporarily

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